

LINEVITCH CONFIDENT.
OPPOSED TO RETREAT.

Kuropatkin's Tactics Blamed—Posi-
tions of the Armies.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—General Linevitch granted an interview to The Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters here to-day, in the course of which he expressed himself highly satisfied with the present condition of the Russian army and its readiness to assume the offensive. He manifested emphatic regret for the retreat from Moukden. The new commander in chief believes that the peril to the army at that juncture was overestimated and that the day was far from lost when the retreat was ordered. Emphasizing his words with a blow on the camp table before him, General Linevitch exclaimed:

I would certainly not have retreated. I realize that it is easy now to pass judgment on accounts of the facts, but, nevertheless, I repeat, I would not have retreated. I persuaded Kuropatkin to stand at The Pass, and we waited there for a time. We could have remained, but on account of certain administrative factors he considered it inexpedient, and the retreat was continued. After assuming command I gave the men a day's rest. The Japanese did not press us, and could not do so as their condition was quite as bad as our own.

As for that unfortunate retirement itself, any observer can convince himself that its significance, and especially its influence upon the retreat, was not as industriously and greatly exaggerated by the Japanese and the foreign press. The retreat was in no sense in the nature of a complete rout, proof of which is evident in the fact that in less than a month after the retreat the two armies which were thrown into confusion by the Japanese had been collected and fully reorganized. The First Army did not require this, having retired in order.

General Linevitch attributed the greater success of the First Army on the retreat to its relatively more advantageous position. He admitted that there were heavy losses in both men and material in the course of the retreat, especially in the wagon train, but he declared that this also was exaggerated. Touching the breaking through of the Japanese at the Hun River on March 8, General Linevitch said he attached no real significance to it, believing that this force was not greater than two companies of scouts or small bodies of cavalry, and he believed that the report that Japanese artillery was in action east of the Great Mandarin Road on March 10 was based on a misapprehension.

General Linevitch also discussed the Gripenberg incident, taking the part of General Kuropatkin against his former subordinate. After an expression of regret that so much harm had been done before he took command, the general's face grew sad, and he repeated: "Yes, it is a sad inheritance."

The correspondent later took luncheon with the staff, where General Linevitch warned his officers against a too wide extension or scattering of forces. He favored rather concentration, even of cavalry.

In the last night the Russian army on the right, left and center has advanced beyond the fighting position, and the Russian vanguard posts are now in the form of an inverted crescent, the left horn of which is considerably in the rear of Chang-Tu-Fu, which the Japanese have strongly fortified. The Japanese are now exerting pressure against the Russian advance. On account of the nature of the country and the position of the opposing armies, it is impossible to effect reconnaissances by small bodies of scouts, and work of this nature must be done by considerable detachments, often including all three arms of the service, being practically reconnaissances in force. These reconnaissances do not show at the present moment a Japanese turning movement in the direction of Kirin, but it is impossible to say what may be taking place along the eastern roads from Corea and the Yalu territory. The country there, however, is exceedingly mountainous and difficult for military operations, and it is thought that the roads are impassable for troops with artillery trains.

The Japanese are actively fortifying around Hsiao-Yan, and the line of Japanese defenses appears to be approximately in the vicinity of the villages of Shabeddi and Svaosouke and the valley of Kaok.

General Hilkoft, the Minister of Railways, has arrived here.

PEACE RUMORS REVIVED.
Belief at Washington That Naval
Battle Will Open a Way.

Washington, April 28.—Expecting that Washington is destined to play an important part in the preliminary negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan, Baron Von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will sail for their respective countries soon after conferring with President Roosevelt, when he returns from the West. Baron Von Sternburg will have several audiences with the Emperor, and M. Jusserand will see President Loubet and M. Delcassé, to whom will be communicated in an unofficial way the earnest wish of the President that the war end at the earliest possible moment. The Ambassadors will supplement their dispatches by personal testimony of the activities at Washington in this direction, which have been led by the President, and if the outlook for opening negotiations this summer seems favorable, both Ambassadors will be prepared to return to their posts at once.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who sails to-morrow on the Eururia for London, is in full possession of President Roosevelt's views, which he will communicate in an informal way to King Edward. So far as their Ambassadors at Washington can judge, King Edward and Emperor William are as anxious as President Roosevelt for an early ending of the war. As the ally of one of the belligerents, Great Britain is prevented from taking the friendly initiative open to the President and Emperor William, but the necessity of the King's co-operation as well as that of the French government is readily recognized.

Whatever the result of the naval battle impending, diplomats at Washington believe the first real opportunity for the successful initiation of peace negotiations since the war began will exist with the ending of that engagement. In view of the cost both belligerents enormously in lives and money, and the defeat of Russia's last fleet would, it is believed, give the Russian peace party renewed power, while even a partial victory for the Russian fleet would have the effect of scaling Japan's peace terms to what Russia would regard as a reasonable basis.

JAPAN'S LOSSES IN THE WAR.
Count Okuma's Estimates—Government's
Diplomacy Regarded Weak.

Tokio, April 28.—Count Okuma, leader of the Progressive party and former Foreign Minister, addressing to-day the committee of the Progressive party appointed to succor the wounded, estimated the number of wounded and sick as a result of the war at 260,000 to 300,000, and the number of killed, or those who had died from disease at 50,000. The count warned the people to be prepared for a long war, and expressed the hope that a continuance of the struggle would not affect the national sentiment. Nothing, he added, should shake their resolution to continue the war.

Count Okuma criticized the government's diplomacy, expressing the opinion that efficient and timely action would have prevented the Russian squadron from coming to the Far East. He expressed the belief that the occasion for great battles had disappeared. It was possible to support the army through the remainder of the war with the \$77,500,000 derived from war taxes, and he urged a continuance of national economy and frugality.

AT NUMBER 400 FIFTH AVENUE
Our Opening on Next Monday

will introduce a strikingly novel plan of display, in a series of uniquely beautiful sales rooms that we very much desire you to come and see. We shall not ask you to buy.

We sell diamonds, jewels, wedding silver wares, cut glass, hall clocks, bronzes and bric-a-brac, and engrave wedding announcements and society stationery.

MERMOD, JACCARD & KING JEWELRY CO.
NEW YORK ST. LOUIS

FLEETS' JUNCTURE NEAR.

ROJESTVENSKY WAITING.

Warships South of Penang May Be
Negotatoff's Squadron.

Tokio, April 28.—The Russian second Pacific squadron was sighted yesterday off Cape Vela, seventy miles north of Kamranh Bay.

Penang, April 28.—The British steamer Catherine Apsar, which arrived here to-day from Calcutta, reports having passed two detachments of eight and seven warships, respectively, last night, sixty miles south of Penang. They were heading for Singapore.

Kamranh Bay, via Salgon, April 28.—The Russian squadron, with its transports, left its last stopping place on Wednesday evening for an unknown destination. The warships were provisioned for six months, and it is thought that they were bound for Vladivostok by way of the Pacific. Four German colliers reached Kamranh Bay too late to proceed with the squadron, but they subsequently sailed in the same direction in efforts to catch up with it.

Vice-Admiral Negotatoff's division was expected to arrive yesterday in Indo-Chinese waters, where it is believed the admiral will receive instructions regarding the place where he is to effect a junction with Admiral Rojestvensky, whose squadron, besides twenty-five warships, includes a repairing ship and a water tank ship.

FOG IN THE CHINA SEA.

Rojestvensky Reported at Hainan—
Patrol Off Singapore.

London, April 29.—Three British cruisers, according to "The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Singapore, are patrolling outside the harbor there, as thick, wet weather renders the strait invisible from the roads. "The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Tokio says that foggy weather prevails on the Japan Sea.

"The Morning Post's" Shanghai correspondent reports that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron was on Thursday off Leongsoy Bay, Hainan.

RUSSIAN EASTER SERVICES BEGIN.

Crowds at the Churches—The Emperor Still
Prisoner at Tsarskoe-Selo.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Three days' fasting preceding Easter, accompanied by solemn services, began to-day. Business of every character ceased, and all the government departments were closed. Alarming reports apparently had little effect on the size of the crowds which thronged the churches. The day was also marked by the observance of the traditional ceremonies of freeing birds, lighting bonfires and placing holy bread in bins.

The diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Meyer, attended the services at St. Isaac's Cathedral. Every member of the Orthodox Church took communion to-day, the Emperor and the imperial family attending the service at the chapel of the Alexandra Palace, at Tsarskoe-Selo. The ceremony of compounding the holy oil used in the most sacred rites of the Church began in the Kremlin at Moscow to-day and will continue for three days, accompanied by the continual chanting of relays of monks.

Permission has been granted to publish in the capital a Jewish paper in the Hebrew language, to be called "The Way." This is said to be the first time a paper published in Hebrew has been authorized in Russia.

A BALTIC-BLACK SEA CANAL PLAN.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—The Minister of Finance to-day obtained the Emperor's sanction to the appointment of a special commission to investigate the plans for the construction of a Baltic-Black Sea canal. A plan worked out by Count Gustav de Fosse, in which C. I. Bailie, an American, and the King Company, of London, are interested, proposes to utilize the Duna Berezina and Dnieper, with termini at Riga and Kherson. The construction would take six years.

JAPANESE CONTROL IN COREA.

Tokio, April 28.—The Japanese-Corean agreement giving Japan control and management of the Korean posts, telegraphs and telephones was gazetted to-day.

AMERICAN ATTACKED AT KOBE.

London, April 29.—According to the correspondent at Kobe of "The Daily Telegraph," Mr. Ludenberg, an engineer from Pennsylvania employed at the Osaka Gas Works, has been attacked by coolies and seriously wounded.

STRIKE AT LIMOGES RENEWED.

Haviland Workmen Again Out—Movement
Spreads to Other Potteries.

Limoges, April 29.—The strike has been renewed at the porcelain factories, including those of C. Haviland, and the movement is extending to other firms.

RUSSIAN REVOLT GROWS.

Lodz Fears May Day—Peasant
Rising Rapidly Spreading.

Lodz, April 28.—The prospects of May Day disorders here have been increased by the indefinite suspension of operations by two factories. Workmen to the number of 3,500 have been informed that they are permanently discharged, and other workmen have been laid off for three months.

Kishineff, April 28.—The peasant disturbances in the adjoining province of Podolia are spreading widely. The authorities are being openly defied, and all field work has been stopped. Troops will be sent to the disturbed districts.

Nijni Novgorod, April 28.—The peasants have served formal notice on the authorities and landlords of this district of their intention to seize and distribute among themselves the lands of the large proprietors. Disturbances are frequent.

St. Petersburg, April 28.—Mail advices from Batoum report only a slight improvement in the situation in the Caucasus. About 16,000 Cosacks have been brought into the various disturbed districts and martial law has been declared, but the authorities have not yet broken the grip of the revolutionary committees, especially in the Kutais government. The people at their instigation are taking oaths to refuse to pay taxes or give obedience to the Russian officials. In the Ozurget district, comprising Batoum and Poti, the situation is beyond the control of the authorities.

Mttau, Courland, April 28.—The estate of Baron Rekkid, near here, has been plundered by armed peasants. The baron was almost killed.

YEMEN'S CAPITAL TAKEN.

Insurgents Besieging Manakha—
Mutiny Among Troops.

Hodeida, Yemen, April 26.—Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, capitulated to the insurgents on April 26. The rebels are now moving to besiege Manakha, which has a garrison of five thousand men, but the troops are mutinous. Jews who left Sanaa before the surrender and who have arrived at Hodeida say the town was subjected to constant night attacks, the garrison was hard pressed and provisions were exhausted.

Constantinople, April 28.—Advices received here from Hodeida say the insurgents have surrounded Manakha, which is an important strategic position between Hodeida and Sanaa. Disturbances have broken out among the Turkish troops at Medina, because the only food the men received for four days consisted of biscuits.

A caravan of Egyptian pilgrims returning from Mecca was attacked recently by a numerous band of Arab insurgents near Yambo, 125 miles from Medina. Seventeen Egyptian soldiers escorting the pilgrims were killed.

GERMAN TARIFF ACTION.

Formal Notice Given to United
States, Foreign Office Says.

Berlin, April 28.—The publication of the State Department's denial that Germany had officially notified the United States that the tariff agreement of July 10, 1900, would terminate March 1, 1906, is a matter of astonishment, as the action of the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richthofen, was taken after consultation with the Cabinet, and in consequence, it is understood, of inquiries from the State Department. The German Foreign Office certainly regards formal notice as having been sent, and unless negotiations result in a fresh agreement the general tariff will be enforced against imports from the United States after March 1, 1906.

GERMANY OBJECTS TO A NAME.

American Chamber of Commerce Urged to
Meet Request for Change.

Berlin, April 28.—The German government's wish that the American Chamber of Commerce here should change its name has been so firmly expressed that the directors of the chamber determined to-day to recommend that the name be changed to the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

In a letter to the members the directors say that the German government is firmly opposed to the present name because it carries with it a suggestion of government authority; that the State Department desires to respect Germany's wishes, and that the directors are convinced that the association's growth will be hampered by failure to take the action proposed. A meeting of members will be held on May 10.

FRENCH CANAL ENGINEER CHOSEN.

Washington, April 28.—Ambassador Jusserand to-day informed Secretary Taft that the French government had designated M. Guérard as the French member of the board of consulting engineers attached to the Isthmian Canal Commission. M. Guérard is one of the French government engineers, being Inspector General of Roads and Bridges. He was formerly engineer-in-chief of Marseilles Harbor.

"THE RIGHT BOOK BY THE RIGHT MAN"
NOW READY EVERYWHERE.

PORT ARTHUR
A MONSTER HEROISM
BY
RICHARD BARRY

This unusual and remarkable book is, in form, a panorama of marvellously realistic and startlingly vivid pictures, presenting the event in its successive stages, such as the reader might have seen it had he been privileged to camp with Barry just behind the Japanese front. But it is also much more, for it contains, in addition, a concise and tactically correct review of the siege from its beginning.

With 16 illustrations in double tone from battlefield snapshots.
\$1.50 net. (Postage 16 cents.)

MOFFAT, YARD & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store

New Summer Cravats
For Men

We show today a handsome collection of new Washable Cravats for Spring and Summer wear. They are made of mercerized chevrons in various weaves, with embroidered figures. The patterns and colorings are French, the materials are the best Scotch weaves. The Scarfs are made by America's foremost manufacturer of cotton neckwear. They are in the 2 3/8-in. French Four-in-hand style. With proper care all may safely be laundered.

Price \$1 Each
Broadway and Ninth street.

Spring GLOVES
For Stylish Women

A NEW SHIPMENT has just arrived of our well-known Princess May Gloves. They are handsome. They are stylish. They wear well. In glaze and suede. All the new Spring shades. Black and white, also, \$1 a pair.

The Kayser Double-tipped Silk Gloves, in all the popular shades; also black and white, 50c, 70c, \$1 a pair.

The new Elbow-length Silk Gloves; sixteen buttons; in all the shades of light blue, pink, champagne, mode, tan, gray, red, Nile green, russet, Fursifal blue, black and white. \$1 a pair.

Tenth street.
Also a fine line of Two-class Glove in tan, mode, gray, beaver, black and white. 65c a pair. Basement.

Keeping the Boy
In Stylish Clothes

A WORD TO MOTHERS. If the boy likes stylish clothes—or if you care about the way in which they will stand the hard knocks—we would say to you—bring him to WANAMAKER'S.

Here we combine style and long wear in our Boys' Clothing. All our suits and other boys' things are made specially to our order and according to our strict instructions. Our Suits are strong as they should be.

The newest materials for Spring are here. And in the newest styles. Some:

Russian Blouse Suits, of serge, chevrot and worsted; sizes for 3 to 7 years, at \$5 to \$8.50.

Sailor Suits, with bloomer trousers; of serge, chevrot, striped flannel and English worsteds; sizes for 4 to 12 years, at \$5 to \$10.50.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers; of serge, chevrot and worsteds; sizes for 8 to 16 years, at \$5 to \$13.50.

Double-breasted Jacket Suits, with knee trousers; of chevrot, serge and worsteds; sizes for 8 to 16 years, at \$5 to \$13.50.

Sale of Umbrellas
For Men and Women

THIS OFFERING includes Umbrellas for the sun as well as for rain. The variety is very great, the styles are new and the prices are most decidedly reduced. The groups are as follows:

At \$1.90, worth \$2.75—26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, for men and women.

At \$3.75, worth \$5—26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with fancy handles, for men and women.

At \$5, worth \$6 to \$10—All-silk Umbrellas, with very elaborate fancy handles, for men and women.

Colored Silk Umbrellas, with the newest handles with etched wood, jungle-briar and Flemish copper, at \$4 and \$5 each. Broadway.

Sale of Men's Summer Shirts
Five Hundred \$1.50 Quality
Two Thousand \$1 Quality
At SEVENTY CENTS Each

THEY ARE the surplus stock of a well-known high-class shirt-maker. You'll recognize the name as soon as you see it. The shirts are correctly made. The materials are new and handsome, and include printed and woven madras, in light and dark colorings. Some of the shirts are plain negligee style, others have plaited bosoms. Some have cuffs attached, others detached.

More than two thousand of the shirts are the regular Dollar grade. These are in all sizes from 14 to 17. A smaller lot—about five hundred shirts—are the maker's samples of \$1.50 shirts; and they are only in sizes 14 1/2, 15 and 15 1/2. All are fine, new, fresh and clean—splendid shirts to secure, at the start of the Summer season, for 70c each. Sold on special counters in the Basement Store.

Some Sharp Reductions
On Men's Top-Coats & Surtouts

THE MAN who has been a little tardy in buying his Spring Top-Coat will be rewarded for waiting today, by securing a very handsome saving on a smartly tailored garment. Several of our best selling styles are to be closed out, and that means splendid opportunities for the men who get the coats. The groups are as follows:

Silk-lined Top-Coats of handsome brown covert cloth that have been selling at \$20, today at \$15 each.

Serge-lined Top-Coats of brown covert cloth that have been selling at \$12 and \$15, now at \$10 each.

Stylish Surtout Overcoats of covert cloth, selling previously at \$30, now at \$20 each.

Silk-lined Vicuna Overcoats, 42 inches long, in black and Oxford mixtures, selling previously at \$20 and \$25, now at \$15 each.

Probably the busiest part of our Clothing Store today will be around the Men's Black Thibet Suits at \$15

Some Stirring Reductions
On Garments for Women

FIVE GROUPS of handsome, new Spring Garments will bring lively selling on our Second floor today. Some of the good news represents the stock clean-ups of manufacturers. Other offerings are our own merchandise, in lines that are being discontinued. The coats and dresses are above criticism as to style and finish, and they are remarkable bargains for the women who secure them. The groups are as follows:

Women's \$20 to \$30 Suits, at \$13.50—About fifty Suits in this collection, various styles, all new and attractive.

\$15 to \$20 Covert and Black Jackets, at \$10—About three hundred stylish Jackets, in many different styles, from our regular stock.

\$8 to \$15 Walking Skirts, at \$6—About sixty stylish Walking Skirts of serge, broadcloth, Panama cloth and chevrots.

\$7 and \$8 Walking Skirts, at \$4—About one hundred and fifty smart Skirts of stylish mixtures, in plaited effects.

Three Dollars for Shoes
The Wanamaker Reliable for Women
The Wanamaker Wear-Well for Men

SOME VERY brave claims have been made for various \$3.50 Shoes, on the market for both men and women; but we shall be glad to have you compare any of the Wanamaker \$3 Shoes with the best you can find elsewhere for \$3.50. We know that our \$3 shoes are the full equal of the best that can be found for \$3.50.

They have been made over carefully prepared specifications, with unusual qualities that are not excelled in any shoes to be bought for less than a dollar more. Only the best leathers are used, only the most correct and popular lasts are followed.

The variety includes the new styles, as well as the conservative ones that are still popular. They are especially made for us in factories that employ the most skillful workmen, and where all the work is honestly done from the top to the bottom of the shoe.

Some of the smart styles of Reliable Shoes for women are the following: Tan Russia Calf Blucher Lace; pointed toes; Cuban heels.

Brown Kid Button; lower than usual, with large buttons, narrow sloping toes, Cuban heels.

Patent Leather; dull top; button; Louis XIV. heels; high arched last.

Kidskin lace and button Boots, with welted soles. For morning walks or country tramping.

Tan and black Low Shoes, at \$3. Ribbon and Tudor Ties, Oxfords, both Blucher and plain patterns; welted and turned soles.

Some shoes in the Wear-Well quality that please young men are these: Tan Calfskin Blucher lace; welted soles.

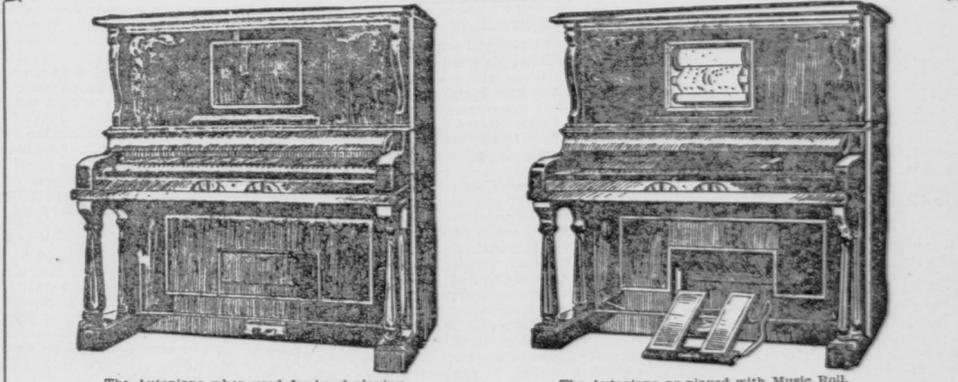
Dull Calf Blucher lace; pointed toes; military heels.

Patent Calf Lace Shoes; narrow toes; light weight.

Tan Russia Calf Blucher Oxfords; medium and narrow toes.

Patent Calf Blucher Oxfords; very smart styles; pointed toes.

All \$3 a Pair Fourth avenue.



The Piano That Everybody Can Play

Do you realize what it means to have in your home a piano that every member of the family can play? An instrument that does not play mechanically, like a music box; but a piano of excellent qualities, which can be played with human expression by even a child? Do you know what it means in the ability to always provide delightful entertainment for friends—to provide amusement for your own or your family's dull hours—to have your children refined and educated by daily familiarity with the best music?

That was a great day for lovers of music, when it was discovered that a music roll could take the place of musical knowledge, and skilful fingers, for playing the piano.

It was of far wider importance that WANAMAKER'S should be able to present to the public

The Piano That Everybody Can Play
At Price and Terms That Permit Everybody to Buy

And that is what we have successfully accomplished in this wonderful instrument—

The AUTOPIANO at \$485
\$25 Cash, and Easy Monthly Payments

More than a hundred dollars less than any other self-playing piano on the market; and on the easiest possible terms of purchase to suit convenience of customer, besides.

DON'T YOU THINK AN AUTOPIANO WILL ADD MANY TIMES ITS COST TO THE PLEASURES OF YOUR SUMMER HOME?

Demonstrated at your convenience, in our Piano Store, Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.